See Page 2 For Text of Roosevelt's Pay-Boost and Hours-Cut Code

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Books are immortal sons defying their sires.—Pliato.

WHOLE NO. 1163 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1933 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 23, NO. 20

Green Attacks 36 and 40-Hour Week and $14 Minimum Weekly Pay Proposed by the Electric Industry

A. F. of L. Chief Tells Recovery Administration Thirty-Hour Week Is Necessary to Provide Work for Millions of Unemployed—$14 Per Week Will Not Buy a Decent Living.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, militantly attacked the hours and minimum wages proposed by the National Association of Electrical Manufacturers in the hearing on the association's fair competition code before the National Industrial Recovery Administration.

The manufacturers' code presented as their wages and hours proposals 35 cents an hour and a 36-hour week for workers engaged in processing products, and $14 weekly and a 40-hour week for other employes.

Unemployment Problem Uppermost

"In all these hearings," Mr. Green said, "I am sure you kept in mind, as I do, the first and main purpose of the Industrial Recovery Act. As I understand it, the Industrial Recovery Act was passed for the purpose of dealing in a practical and constructive way with the unemployment problem, a problem that had become acute.

"First of all, we are endeavoring through the submission of these codes to create work. Opportunities to bring back into industry millions of people who are unemployed, and to develop and raise to the highest level the buying power of the masses of the people, first, to create work opportunities through an adjustment of the working time, and, secondly, to increase wages so that we might increase consuming power. That is, I think, the primary purpose of the act.

Minimum Wages Too Low

"I have listened today with very great interest to the proposals made, to the suggestions that have been offered and after listening to all that has been said I am convinced in my opinion that the minimum rates proposed are altogether too low, and the maximum hours incorporated in the electrical manufacturers' code are altogether too high. I mean if we are to utilize this great industry as it should be used in creating work opportunities and increasing buying power.

"First of all, may I speak regarding the minimum rates of pay, and I should say that in discussing this matter I should like to be understood as speaking for labor generally.

"The minimum rates of pay provided are in my judgment altogether too low, too low to develop buying power to obtain the work it will make, or where it will have any perceptible effect in the unemployment situation.

$12.60 Per Week Criticized

"Thirty-five cents an hour for a 36-hour week is $12.60 a week. That is less than the textile code. The textile code provided a minimum rate of $13 a week on a 40-hour week basis, but this proposed code on a 36-hour basis provides only a minimum rate for those who work 36 hours a week at $12.60.

"I cannot believe that if this fact is properly appreciated that the representatives of this organization outstanding prosperous industry, as I believe it is, will favor a minimum rate of pay in your great industry at less than is paid in the textile industry.

"This 35 cents an hour for a 36-hour week is much below the minimum amount required to enable a worker to maintain his family in health and efficiency.

"What ought to be the minimum wage in order to maintain a family in decency and comfort? A humblest family in the land is entitled to be maintained in decency and comfort. I think any fair-minded man will agree to that. As I understand it, the Industrial Recovery Act was passed for the purpose of dealing in a practical and constructive way with the unemployment problem, a problem that had become acute.

"To deny casual and incidental labor the benefit of even a minimum wage is contrary to every purpose of the Recovery Act. In fact when we consider the word 'minimum' we understand that is the lowest wage paid an industry. And yet in these codes we provide a minimum and then we make exemptions so that it is not really the minimum rate. As the exemptions have been made in this code perhaps it might be well if I would read that.

Too-Many Exemptions Demanded

"If the 36-hour week standard is set for the electrical machinery industry by this code, the same will be true, I stated than those at present existing. That is a positive statement. For the 12 months next ensuing a week less than the average hours now being worked in the industry. In May the average hours worked were 34 per week and nearly 200,000 persons were out of work. The average was 35 for the electrical industry in 1929. At present employment is only about 60 per cent.

"The 36-hour week will put absolutely no additional workers on the payroll," Mr. Green concluded. In this case the 36-hour week is a conservative standard to suggest for the industry. And I want to say, my friends, out of a wide conviction that I hold, that the time is here when American industry must face the facts, and they must go on a 30-hour week, a 5-day week."

Garment Union Submits Code; Asks 30-Hour Week, Higher Pay

Washington. — The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union presented to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, a complete fair competition code for the garment industry as a substitute for the code sied by a number of organizations of manufacturers, contractors and jobbers.

The union's code is the first to be presented by a labor organization under the National Industrial Recovery Act. It was presented by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Morris Hillquit, its counsel.

30-Hour Week Sought

The main features of the union's code are higher wage schedules and the 30-hour week as against the 40-hour week proposed by the employers. Under the union's proposals jobbers and contractors are made to assume full responsibility for payment of wages and maintenance of working conditions. Piecework is ruled out.

Employers' Code Cuts Wages

The employers seek to obtain approval of a system of wage rates combining both the week-work and piece-work principle. It is the union's contention that the wage scales filed by the employers constitute actually a 25 per cent reduction.

Union Minimum Scale

As against the employers' schedules ranging from $1 an hour for coat and suit cutters to 45 cents an hour for skirt finishers, combined with a piecework system of adjustment of wage scales, the union asks for a minimum scale ranging from $52 a week for cloak and dress cutters to $28 for skirt finishers. The schedule is offered by the union as a minimum scale. The $11 minimum proposed by the employers is for non-manufacturing employes is embodied in the union code.

Overtime Forbidden

Overtime work is prohibited, and work in homes, tenements and any unsanitary establishments is forbidden. Payment for all legal holidays is included. Home work is condemned as the proposed "Nira" label is demanded.

Job Insurance Provided

Whereas the employers' code proposes unemployment insurance, the unemployment insurance fund in the industry as soon as conditions and standards are established, the code provides for the resumption of the unemployment insurance system on January 1, 1934.

Secretary Perkins Describes New Service For Placing Jobless on Government Projects

Washington.—The Administration announced its emergency set-up for placing hundreds of thousands of jobless to be created under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Secretary Perkins in making public the names of State re-employment directors, said the entire organization was functioning and that W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, would handle the new service.

"The re-employment service, an emergency organization, will last only five months. Some of the directors are volunteers, interested in seeing to it that as many persons as possible get jobs quickly.

The Secretary made public the policy that will govern the selection of projects for action. It included these provisions:

"Opportunity for employment on projects authorized under its administration shall be equitably distributed among qualified workers who are unemployed—not among those who undertake by wish to change one good job for another.

"These work opportunities shall be distributed, geographically, as widely and as suitably as may be practicable.

"Qualified workers who, under the law, are entitled to preference shall secure such treatment.

"The wasteful costs and personal disappointments, due to excessive migration of labor in quest of work to the detriment of the communities, be avoided.

"Local labor required for such projects, and approximately to be secured through employment services, should be drawn as far as possible from the lists of qualified workers submitted by local unemployment agencies cooperating with United States Employment Service."

AVIATORS MUST INCREASE WAGES BY ORGANIZATION

Chicago, Ill.—Thorough and persistent organization of aviators to secure adequate wages under the National Recovery Act is emphasized by E. G. Hamilton, executive representative of the International Air Line Pilots Association, in an article in the Air Line Pilot, the association's official organ.

Pointing out that wages must be raised to afford a market for the increased production of the workers with improved machinery, Mr. Hamilton says:

"The pilot will for some time to come be occasionally confronted with more efficient machinery in the form of faster and larger capacity airplanes. If he is to maintain his standard position, he could not only retain his per mile income (as the reduction in the operating income varies as the mile), but should also share in the savings accruing to his company. In other words, he should expect an increase provided his company has not passed the saving on to the public.

"One hundred per cent organization in the Air Line Pilots Association, Mr. Hamilton concludes, is the only effective way to secure wage increases which are the moral right of the fliers.

PINCHOT APPOINTS NEW SECRETARY OF LABOR

Miss Charlotte E. Carr, Accused of "Fomenting Strikes," Takes Position Held by Dr. Northrup

Harrisburg, Pa.—Confronted with labor strikes and industrial difficulties throughout the State, Governor Pinchot disregarded the resignation of Dr. A. M. Northrup, his Secretary of Labor and Industry, and Secretary Mellon forthwith.

As Acting Secretary the Governor named Miss Charlotte E. Carr, formerly of New York, who has been serving as chief of the Bureau of Inspection.

Miss Carr was accused by the Secretary in his letter of resignation of fomenting strikes. She is a close friend of Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, the Governor's wife, who has appeared frequently in the picket lines of strikers during the last two months.

With more than 100 strikes, involving perhaps 30,000 workers, under way in the State at present, Dr. Northrup had placed much of the blame for the large increase in walkouts upon Miss Carr and her activities.

"I have come to rely upon Miss Carr for action and information in matters connected with labor and industry for every great emergency that she is competent on such matters," said Governor Pinchot in announcing her elevation to the acting secretaryship.

"Statements about Miss Carr, such as Dr. Northrup's, are open to contradiction a challenge," the Governor added, "and any challenge made against the rights of the people is a challenge that I cannot ignore."

C. T. CRAMP, BRITISH LABOR LEADER, DIES

London.—Concemore Thomas Cramp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, died after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage at a meeting of the union's board of directors. He was 57 years old.

The death of the railwaymen's leader touched members of the labor world, and many tributes were paid to him by labor leaders and statesmen.

Mr. Cramp had been general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen since 1920, playing important parts in the British railway strike in 1919, the miners' strike in 1921, the railway strike in 1924 and the great general strike in 1926.

Declining health in the last strike, he said: "I do not believe that a general strike can ever be carried on successfully effectively, because if the workers carried it to its logical conclusion they would starve us into submission before themselves as well as everybody else."

Mr. Cramp also was a member of many committees of inquiry into labor matters. In November, 1931, he was delegate to the Congress of the American Federation of Labor in El Paso, Texas.

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE AGAINST 23 CONCERNS

Kansas City, Kans.—The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America has 23 strikes in operation according to the official list in the Boilermakers Journal.

Nearly half of these anti-union establishments are on the Pacific Coast, and the others are scattered eastward as far as Washington, D. C., where two shops are posted as unfair, and from Minneapolis in the North to New Orleans in the South. All these strikes are for the maintenance of union wages and working conditions.

BARBERS' UNION DRIVE FOR MEMBERS SUCCEEDS

Indianapolis.—Midway in the 90-day drive for new members, James C. Shanessy, president of the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America, A. F. of L., optimistically in the Journeyman Barber of the boys in the field for the 100 per cent unionization of all journeymen barbers, beauticians and morticians.

"They were on the job yesterday; they are on the job today, and they will be there tomorrow. There will be no let up in the campaign," he declared, in the fact that only through organization and cooperation can they expect a better day.

Locals of the International Union reported 588 new members in the first four weeks of the drive.

President Shanessy says the barbers are working also to secure affiliation with all elements of the craft for stabilization of prices, wages and working conditions.

P. J. McCarthy, Veteran California Laborite, Dies

San Francisco, Calif.—The recent death of P. H. McCarthy here took away one of the old-time friends of organized labor in California. He was a member of the present executive board of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America from 1904 to 1908, president of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco in a number of the conventions of the Brotherhood, and was one of the foremost delegates to a number of the American Federation of Labor conventions.

Elected mayor of San Francisco in 1909, the labor movement of the whole buildings were a menace to the welfare of the children and was instrumental in the adoption of education program which resulted in San Francisco having its present fine building for school children.

The funeral was attended by Governor James Rolph, Jr., Mayor A. J. Rossi and all other city officials, and by labor leaders and unionists. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

TORMEY ELECTED FIREMEN AND OILERS' SECRETARY

Chicago, Ill.—The general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers selected Hobert J. Tormey, Chicago, Ill., to be secretary-treasurer of the organization for the three-year term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph W. Morton, which occurred during the recent convention of the Firemen and Oilers at Boston, Mass. Mr. Tormey is one of the three international auditors of the union.

Labor's Membership Drive Enrolls Thousands, Frank Morrison Declares

A. F. of L. Secretary Tells How Organization of Workers Is Forging Ahead Under Impetus of Recovery Act—200,000 Enroll in United Mine Workers—Many Charters Issued.

Washington.—Hundreds of thousands of workers—more than 200,000 in the United Mine Workers alone—have been enrolled in the past two months in international unions and local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by 1,600 voluntary organizers working with official organizers in all parts of the country under the supervision of William Green, president of the Federation.

Organizing Forces Busy

Co-operating with this labor army are others of equal or greater size, composed of the official and voluntary organizers of the national and international unions and of the thousands of local labor federations. They are trying to enroll in legitimate trade unions the maximum possible number of workers under protection of the free labor clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act, that the voice of labor may be effectively heard in the adoption of industrial codes.

Company Union Propaganda

Countering desperately to analyze this new and vital charta of labor and defeat the intent and purpose of President Roosevelt and the Congress when they preserved and strengthened this labor provision despite the protests and machinations of the American Manufacturers' Association and a host of other reactionary groups and individuals, the great industrial organizations are straining every nerve to force their employes into company unions, the so-called "employee-representation" groups. By intimidation but outwardly glad, the big employers hope to befuddle the Industrial Recovery Administration by the spokesmen for the workers are called upon to voice the aims and needs of labor.

Federal Unions Chartered

Mr. Morrison declares the progress the federation is making has been a reason so fear the issue, and that the army of reaction, while still dangerous, and frenziedly active, is beaten. Waiving the old requirement of organization along strictly craft lines, the Executive Council meeting the emergency by enrolling the workers in entire industries in direct affiliation. In the last three weeks, says Mr. Morrison, charters were issued to 18 federal and trade unions by the American Federation of Labor. He said he did not know how many were issued by the 108 affiliated international unions. He would not undertake to estimate the gains of the past two months, but cited as the highlights from the day's mail the following:

Workers in All Industries Sign Up

Ten thousand steel and glass workers in the New Kensington, Pa., neighborhood; another 10,000 in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union; charter applications of 3,000 workers in Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, Mich., and Akron, Ohio; charters issued to rubber workers in Cleveland, Niles and Warren, Ohio, and steel fabricators in the last two places; Martinsburg, W. Va., quarry workers organized 100 per cent; charter asked by Belleville, Ill., factory workers; applications for local union field workers; gains reported by New England textile workers; charters asked as, by Ohio boilermakers, leather workers, brickmakers and pressed steel fabricators, by the cleaners and dyers of New York, Youngstown, Ohio, and San Francisco.

Steel and Auto Employes

"I might go on almost indefinitely," said Mr. Morrison, as he shuffled his mail to one side of his heaped-up desk, "but that is enough to show what is being done. Only a few days ago Seattle as the organization of 3,000 employes of the Michigan and Grand Lakes steel plants at Detroit, and the mass meeting of auto workers there that swamped the Masonic and Grand Lakes High School auditorium."

Among groups which never have had legitimate union organization until now, charters have been issued to loggers in Oregon, Washington and Idaho; Wash., Portland, Ore., White Horse, Calif., and Morris, Ala., and organizers are being called for in parts of the South where the recruiting has been lately anti-union, Secretary Morrison's records reveal.

Washington State Labor Federation Opposes Soviet Union Recognition, Boycotts Breweries

Cle Elum, Wash.—Opposition to the recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics by the United States, placing practically every factory in the State on the "We-don't-patronize" list, and condemnation of the proposal to make the Snoqualmie Pass route through the Cascade Mountains constructed by land lease was a measure to provide work for the jobless were among the outstanding declarations of the annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor here.

The convention was called to order by Andrew Hunter, president of the Roslyn-Cle Elum Central Labor Council. After addresses of welcome by Mayor Joseph Schober and representatives of a number of organizations, the Hon. Frederick Kent Weaver, A. Taylor, president of the State Federation, who outlined many of the problems facing the labor movement.

"The organized labor movement of this country is the salvation of our humanity and the interests of the common people," he said, "and there is only one solution to our present situation. Wages must be increased and there must be a decrease in the hours of labor—there must be increased purchasing power. There is no other way to proceed. Of course if we are to succeed in restoring prosperity in this country."

Robert H. Harlin, former mayor of

(Continued on Page 2)

30-Hour Week and Minimum Pay for Code Considered by Stereotypers' Convention

Kansas City, Mo.—The annual convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America gave serious consideration to the question of minimum wages and maximum hours as specified in the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Martin J. Casey, vice president of the union, stressed the necessity of collective bargaining in securing adequate remuneration.

"Wages in our industry," Mr. Casey declared, "even at their highest, have not kept pace with the increase in volume of production, very little of which can be charged to improved machinery. Any fair adjustment can only be made through thorough organization of the men employed in each locality. This calls for the complete cooperation of every member in the land that intelligence shall not exist and our industry kept on the high plane it has always maintained."

C. M. Baker of Indianapolis, first vice president of the International Typographical Union, also addressed the convention.

I. T. U. Condemns as "Industrial War" Importation of Strikebreakers During Trade Disputes Negotiations

Indianapolis, Ind.—The executive council of the International Typographical declared that the importation of strikebreakers in jurisdictions when negotiations with employers are being conducted "during a non-strike contract and a "virtual declaration of war."

The union's position was set forth in the following resolution adopted by the council at the union's headquarters here:

"Whereas, The International Typographical Union has made every reasonable effort during a most trying period to maintain harmony in the printing industry by negotiation and consideration of differences at interest where conciliation failed; and,

"Whereas, Members have continued to perform their duties under existing conditions pending settlement of differences both as regards contracts and wage adjustments under existing contracts; and,

"Whereas, In the face of fullest cooperation publishers in some cities have organized themselves into local branches of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which ignored the signed crews of professional strikebreakers from city to city during negotiations for the purpose of intimidation and,

"Whereas, In some instances these professional strikebreakers have been imported to force wage reductions and changes in conditions where there are no grounds whatever for asserting that arbitration agreements in effect; and,

"Whereas, The presence of professional strikebreaking crews is not conducive to harmonious negotiations and is essential of mutuality of interest upon which all wage agreements should be based; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That from and after this date the I. T. U. refuses to enter hereafter into any jurisdiction where contracts are being negotiated or wage adjustments are under consideration, will be considered as an unfriendly act on the part of employers and a violation of the spirit of negotiation in such cases, and that the International Typographical Union will consider importation of strikebreakers under such conditions as justification for immediate withdrawal, without notice, of the members of this organization from the establishments employing such crews of strikebreakers, and will declare a strike against employers guilty of such overt act; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a publisher or employer operating in accordance with the terms of an existing contract or arbitration agreement and looks out the importation of strikebreakers, shall be considered to have sacrificed his right to protection under contracts which may be in effect in other cities in which he operates."

United Garment Workers Receive Twenty Per Cent Increase in Pay

Chicago, Ill.—President T. A. Rickert of the United Garment Workers of America announced that with the week beginning July 17 the workers employed in all of the overall, shirt, and general work clothing factories under the Garment Workers' jurisdiction received a 20 per cent wage increase.

Many of the men's ready-to-wear using the United Garment Workers' label, which for the only label recognized by the American Federation of Labor on this class of clothing, are also falling in line and granting similar increases, affecting approximately 40,000 clothing workers, Mr. Rickert stated.

Roosevelt Signs Blanket Industrial Code to Raise Wages, Shorten Hours For All Employes in United States

Week for White Collar Workers Is Limited to 40 Hours—Factory Employes and Mechanics Set at 35—Child Labor Is Banned in All Business.

Washington.—In undoubtedly one of the most momentous efforts ever undertaken in the United States, President Roosevelt called on every employer of three or more persons to shorten the work week to 40 hours for "white collar" workers, 35 hours for mechanical workers, and to pay a graduated scale of increased wages to his employes.

The President's announcement will be followed in the next six weeks by the most widespread and intense appeal to public opinion that has been made since the World War. The object of the campaign will be to get every consumer to sign an agreement to support and patronize employers who cooperate with the President.

Drive Will End Labor Day

The drive to end the depression by returning jobless persons to work and to increase the purchasing power of the country will end on Labor Day, the first Monday of September. It is believed here that at least 6,000,000 of the unemployed will have jobs on that day.

Through Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, President Roosevelt asked employers to agree:

1. Not to work any so-called "white-collar" employe, in all types of services, for more than 40 hours a week and not more than 8 hours in any day. This to become effective 30 days after the approval of a code of fair competition for the employer's industry. In that case, the terms of the code would supersede the agreement.

Beginning at once and continuing until Labor Day, the Recovery Administration intends to carry on a campaign designed, as General Johnson expressed it, "to saturate the country with the dope about this thing."

To Reach Every Channel

Not only will the campaign be carried on through every channel of communication of the newspapers, radio, motion pictures and public meetings, but the churches—Catholic, Jewish and Protestant—fraternal orders and civic organizations are being organized to lend a hand in bringing home to the people that "this is a test of patriotism" and "the time to demonstrate the faith of the people in God and in themselves," as it was explained in the announcement.

"We are going to reach every place where two or more people meet," asserted General Johnson, "and are going to ask the public to support those who cooperate and to help in the campaign of education against those who are not asking a boycott of anyone.

To Mould Public Opinion

"I believe that we can create a public opinion which will be a new psychology. We did it with the draft law. When we started there was only a thin strip of the eastern seaboard that wanted war. We had in a month the whole entire country wholeheartedly supporting the war.

"Now we have something to build on—something that is poignant to the American heart—the plight of the 5,000,000 men and women in this country out of work."

30-Hour Week in Coal Industry Demanded by Labor, Green Says

Miners Selected as Spearhead of Drive for Shorter Hours for All Workers—Fight Will Begin on Bituminous Coal Code Hearing

Washington.—The spearhead of organized labor's fight for the 6-hour day and 5-day week, ultimately certain for all industry if any semblance of the present economic system is to be retained, is to be the United Mine Workers, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, indicated in a statement on the shorter work movement generally and hours in the coal industry specifically.

Ever since last November when the Federation convention adopted a resolution calling for this revolutionary form, conferences have been held to determine details of the fight to be made. The logic of the situation now, Mr. Green said, is for drive by the unions to support the demand of the United Mine Workers of America for the 30-hour week. All labor groups are getting their material in shape to present a united front at the hearings on the coal code held by the Industrial Recovery Administration, Mr. Green explained.

A. F. of L.'s Position

"The A. F. of L. expressed itself definitely in favor of the 30-hour week at the Cincinnati convention last fall.

"We shall concentrate all our efforts to have the 6-hour day and 5-day week written into the coal industry's code.

"The primary purpose of the Industrial Recovery Act is to overcome unemployment through a reduction in the number of hours and through increase in wages.

"The slack of unemployment cannot be taken up until hours are reduced. The time has arrived, in my judgment, when the 6-hour day and 5-day week should be included in all codes for basic and extraction industries.

30-Hour Week for Coal

"The coal mining industry presents the first opportunity to apply the 30-hour week in an industry where it is practicable and necessary.

"There are many reasons why an industry should be reduced gradually to the 30-hour week. In the first place, the industry is over-manned. The average number of hours worked by the coal mines has been below 30.

"If idle miners are to be reabsorbed and the mining industry is to do its share to take up the slack of unemployment, hours must be reduced.

"The fact that most miners are employed at present on a piece-work basis makes it quite easy for coal operators to institute the 6-hour day and 5-day week."

Mr. Green pointed out that General Johnson, administrator of the Recovery Act, said when the textile code was under consideration that a general 40-hour week throughout industry would scarcely scratch the surface of his primary job, which is to put 12,000,000 and more men back to work at wages sufficient to provide buying power for the output of the American industrial plant.

Electric Industry's Low-Wage, Long-Hours Code Pilloried by Trade Union Officials

Washington.—"Nema," whose full name is the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, was pilloried by labor representatives at the code hearing for providing a 36-hour week and $14 minimum wage, with 20 per cent discount for office boys, learners and casuals, as proposed for the Industrial Recovery Administration.

Charles L. Reed, assistant to the president, and Charles D. Kenneyer, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, declared a minimum wage of $14 in an industry as profitable as the electrical industry was demonstrated it to be a makeshift advancing no standards and offering no prospect of absorbing its quota of the unemployed.

They proposed a minimum wage of 80 cents an hour for skilled labor and a maximum work week of 35 hours. They also asked that the National Recovery Administration make an investigation of labor relations in the electrical manufacturing field, an almost wholly open-shop industry.

Fred Hewett, grand lodge officer of the International Association of Machinists, with 75,000 members, urged that the code be amended to place electrical manufacturing machinists' wages on the same basis as those of railroad machinists, which are $35.40 a week, if journeymen, $27.56 if helpers and $19.68 if apprentices and handymen.

Harry Bicphenson, vice president of the International Typographical Union of North America, recommended a $21 minimum wage, a 6-hour day and 30-hour week for typefounders and compositors in the electrical manufacturing industry. His union has 50,000 members.

All the labor leaders asserted that the 40-hour week proposed by the N. E. M. A. would not begin to take up the unemployment slack in the industry.

William H. Allen, deputy administrator, presided at the hearing. At his right, throughout the hearing, sat William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, a member of the labor advisory board of the recovery administration, and at his left sat Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company and a member of the industrial advisory board.

Editorials

A Deserved Criticism

The failure of the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, to do something definite to relieve unemployment by the application of the shorter work week is sharply condemned by the Scottish Typographical Journal, the organ of the Scottish Typographical Association. Its editor says:

"The framing of the 40-hour convention has been postponed for a year. Not only so, but if the resolutions are read their way the matter would be indefinitely shelved. And to our utter humiliation we find that the representative of this 'National' Government of ours was in the forefront of this retrogressive action. * * * That a reduction of hours in itself will not solve the unemployment problem is undisputed by even its most insistent propagandists. At the same time, action in this respect would undoubtedly go far to ease the economic problem by employing more people and with a resultant increased purchasing power. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that the opportunity was not taken to give a progressive lead to the settlement of the problem presently confronting the world."

The Scottish Typographical Journal's criticisms of the International Labor Conference are entirely justified.

There are 30,000,000 unemployed men and women throughout the world. The refusal of the Conference to take positive action on this great emergency, and give prompt consideration to the shorter work week as a remedy for it, is in sharp contrast to the policy of the Government of the United States which has dramatically met the problem of the jobless by inaugurating the 30-hour week in public works and a variable week not in excess of forty hours in private industry.

Hesiod's saying that the man who procrastinates struggles with ruin is equally true of the employers and their Governments who dominated the Geneva conference. Their policy of delay was evidently applied in the hope that capitalist production with maximum private profit as its only goal will in some way resurrect itself on the same old basis of long hours.

The Government of the United States does not subscribe to such a foolish idea. President Roosevelt realizes that machine production makes shorter hours of labor possible, and that the 12,000,000 jobless, largely the offspring of labor-displacing machinery, make the shorter work week imperative if civilization is to continue.

The International Labor Office has certainly led the world in conference on unemployment and the hours of labor, and in procrastinating its final decisions. But when it gets right down to the action that does something, Uncle Sam heads the international procession for wholesale reduction of the length of the work day and the work week with its absorption into employment of millions of the American jobless.

Rest Periods and Fatigue

The relationship between industrial fatigue and efficiency and the necessity of frequent rest periods in the interest of both the health of the workers and the output in commodities and services have received emphatic confirmation from the invention of a notable instrument by the eminent British doctor, Alex Cannon, K.C.A.

Believing that there is a definite connection between various mental activities and the movement of the chest in breathing, Dr. Cannon found that there was no apparatus capable of measuring these movements. He therefore exercised his inventive capacity and produced an instrument to meet the emergency. The instrument, which bears the rather formidable name, the Psychostethokyrtographmanometer, measures thought processes, including the mental power of endurance, and enables graphic records to be taken which record the individual's reaction to various stimuli.

After many experiments with the instrument, Dr. Cannon reports that prolonged mental concentration reduces the proper action of the lungs and the amount of oxygen in the blood so that mental fatigue results. This fatigue, he asserts, can be prevented by five minutes break in every hour.

Organized Labor and students of industrial fatigue have long held that frequent rest periods are necessary in the interest of efficiency for all workers, mental as well as manual. It is a pleasure to note that this conviction has received added proof, so far as mental workers are concerned, by Dr. Cannon's researches.

Even employers who are blind to humanitarian labor conditions would undoubtedly give their unwanted proletarians frequent brief rest periods if they were convinced that increased production, and consequently larger profits, would result therefrom. Dr. Cannon's instrument and the researches based upon a large number of cases to which it has been applied seem to afford the means of imparting this conviction.

A Good Ruling

The decision of Assistant Attorney-General W. H. Eagle of Tennessee frustrating an attempt of sweatshop employers to set up their establishments in homes is highly commendable.

The Tennessee labor law fixes a limit of 10½ hours a day for women employes in certain industries, and provides for inspectors to see that the law is enforced. Seeking to evade the law some employers conceived the idea of placing machinery to manufacture wearing apparel in homes and hiring members of a family to operate it.

Commissioner of Labor W. E. Jacobs promptly spotted this practice as ignoring the hours' law and violating the rights of women workers. He submitted the matter to the Attorney General's Office. Assistant Attorney-General Eagle decided that under the machinery-in-the-home scheme there could be no supervision of hours and consequently no assurance that the limit of 10½ hours per day for women operatives was being complied with. He also directed attention to the code provision which stipulates that no room in a tenement or dwelling used for eating and sleeping could be used for the manufacture of wearing apparel or cigars, except for members of the immediate family. "The intention of the labor code," Mr. Eagle stated, "was to throw protection around people who need it."

In Tennessee, as in every other State, there are always many subversive employers who seek to continue the exploitation of women workers regardless of statutory mandates inhibiting this nefarious practice. Deadened to the humanitarian standards of progressive citizens, these industrial reactionaries respond to nothing but the heavy hand of the law applied to them with pugilistic strength. It is to be hoped that both Commissioner Jacobs and Assistant Attorney-General Eagle will continue their commendable efforts to rid Tennessee of these barnacles on humane labor conditions.

Price Fixing Upheld

The constitutionality of the law enacted by the last legislature of the State of New York authorizing a state board to fix milk prices has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals of that State.

The law was enacted to meet the emergency caused by milk being sold too cheaply to be profitable to the milk producers. This situation was met by making the sale of milk at a too low price a crime, the question of price being determined by a majority vote of three officials of the State Milk Control Board. The preamble to the law declared that the low price of milk created a temporary emergency which justified the statute.

A Rochester grocer was convicted of violating the milk price orders issued by the Milk Control Board and fined by a Rochester Court. The defendant took the case to the Court of Appeals.

Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, who wrote the prevailing opinion, said:

"We are unable to say that the Legislature is lacking in power, not only to regulate and control the production of milk, but also when conditions require, to regulate the prices to be paid for it so that a fair return may be obtained by the producers and a vital industry preserved from destruction."

In emphasizing his opinion, Judge Pound declared that at times the well known policy of non-interference by the State with individual freedom must yield to the policy of compulsion for the general welfare. He said the exercise of State's power to regulate private business could only be invoked under "special circumstances," and added that "it may be invoked when the legislature is dealing with a paramount industry upon which the prosperity of the entire State in a large measure depends."

$2,471,913 Sick Benefits Paid by Letter Carriers

Washington.—Benefits paid since the establishment of the Letter Carriers' National Sick Benefit Association, an auxiliary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, now total $2,471,913, according to the official report in the Postal Record.

The benefit association was organized twenty-seven years ago and insures any letter carrier in good health and under 46 years of age up to the age of sixty of any branch of the letter carriers union. At a cost of 65 cents a month the association pays an indemnity of $18 a week for twenty-six weeks in any year for loss of time resulting from disability caused by accident or disease.

The balance in the association's disability fund is $106,425, with $5,684 in the general fund and liquid resources totaling $91,110.

Text of Wage-Increase and Hours-Reduction Code Submited to American Employers by President Roosevelt

Washington.—The text of the communication President Roosevelt sent to every employer of three or more persons urging shorter hours and minimum wages and the agreement each employer is asked to sign is as follows:

To Every Employer:

1. This agreement is part of a Nation-wide plan to raise wages, create employment and thus increase purchasing power and restore business. That plan depends wholly on united action by all employers. For this reason I ask you, as an employer, to do your part by signing.

2. If it turns out that the general agreement bears unfairly on any group of employers, they can have that straightened out by presenting their proposed code of fair competition.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House.

PRESIDENT'S RE-EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

(Authorized by Section 4A, National Industrial Recovery Act.)

During the period of the President's emergency re-employment drive, that is to say, from August 1 to December 31, 1933, or to any earlier date of approval of a code of fair competition to which he is subject, the undersigned hereby agrees with the President as follows:

Child Labor Banned

1. After August 31, 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mining industries) for not to exceed three hours per day and those hours between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

40-Hour Groups

2. Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, executive or sales employes except upon salaried basis in any store, office, department, establishment or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn transportation, express, delivery, or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than 40 hours in any one week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operative to more than 40 hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

35 Hours for Machines

3. Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than an maximum week of 35 hours for December 31, 1933, but with the right to work a maximum of 40 hours for any six weeks within this period; and not to employ any worker more than eight hours in any one day.

Exemptions from Hours Rule

4. The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employes in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population which are not part of a labor trade area; nor to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their profession; nor to employes in a managerial or executive capacity who now receive more than $35 per week; nor to employes on emergency maintenance and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production, but, in any such special case, at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum. Population for the purposes of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 Federal census.

Minimum Wages

5. Not to pay any of the classes of employes mentioned in paragraph (2) less than $15 per week in any city of over 250,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than $14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city, and in towns of less than 2,500 population in or adjacent to cities by not less than 10 per cent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of $12 per week.

6. Not to pay any employe of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum by the hour, but nothing in it is to affect the employ is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piece-work basis.

7. Not to reduce the compensation of employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

Subterfuge Banned

8. Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement, which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

Warns Against Profiteering

9. Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the signing hereof over the price on July 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement, or invoice costs of merchandise since July 1, 1933, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and, in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

10. To support and patronize establishments which also have signed this agreement and are listed as members of N. R. A. (Authorized Recovery Administration).

11. To cooperate to the fullest extent in the giving of fair consumptive data submitted by its industry at the earliest possible date, and in any event before the effective date.

12. Where, before June 16, 1933, the undersigned has agreed to purchase or sell goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of this agreement, the undersigned is hereby granted the right to adjustment of said fixed price to meet such price as may be fixed by a code hereafter having signed this President's re-employment agreement or having become bound by any code of fair competition approved by the President.

Code Supersedes Agreement

13. This agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N. R. A. elects, upon the submission of a code to which the undersigned is subject, which code shall not omit any of its provisions for any of the classes of employers.

14. It is agreed that any person who wishes to do his part in the President's re-employment program may apply for the benefits of this agreement, but who asserts that some provision or provisions hereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain relief from signing this agreement and putting it into effect and then, by application to the Administrator, to any trade association of his industry, or other representative organization designated by N. R. A., may apply for a stay of such provision pending a submission thereof to N. R. A., or, if he agrees in such application to abide by the decision of such investigation, if the agreement is entered into pursuant to Section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, he may apply for the terms and conditions required by Sections 7 (a) and 10 (b) of that act.

Washington State Labor Federation Opposes Soviet Union Recognition, Boycotts Breweries

(Continued from Page 1)

Seattle, now a member of the city council here and a Cle Elum miner 26 years ago, urged the necessity of aggressive policies to secure immediate relief for numbers of working men and women to the trade unions movement. Labor should not expect anything to be handed it on a silver platter," he said.

Negativing the Seattle proposal to recognize the Soviet Union was taken in conformity with the policy established by the American Federation of Labor on this question.

The question of hand labor versus machine labor on public works was brought before the convention by a resolution calling for the use of hand labor in the construction of the Snoqualmie Pass Tunnel over the Cascade Mountains as part of the Sunset Highway. The idea underlying the resolution was that the use of machinery should be reduced to the smallest possible point in order to provide work for larger numbers of the jobless.

Delegate James Duncan of Seattle led the opposition to the hand labor plan which, he said, would not only be uneconomical but "would be directly contrary to the principle of labor which adheres to the code that no more work than necessary be done." The hand labor resolution was defeated by a large majority.

Next year's convention will be held at Everett.

Secretary Perkins Completes Labor Advisory Committee for Public Works Administrator

Washington. — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced the following revised Labor Advisory Committee to cooperate with Harold Ickes, Public Works Administrator, in the $3,300,000,000 public works program which Mr. Ickes will control:

James Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, chairman; Michael J. McDonough, president, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Richard J. Gray, treasurer, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Charles L. Reed, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; John Coefield, general president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers of the United States and Canada, and Henry W. Blumenberg, general organizer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; C. W. Hilkemeyer, assistant financier, International Molders' Union of North America; C. L. Baesemann, president, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union; John P. Coyne, international representative, International Union of Operating Engineers; Joseph S. McDonagh, legislative representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; William P. McGinn, vice president, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; L. M. Wicklein, vice president, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; Michael F. Garrett, vice president, United Association of Journeymen Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

AFL Metal Trades Industrial Council Will Guard Metal Workers Under Recovery Act

Washington.—The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has an industrial council of twelve members to look after the interests of the metal workers in industries which come before the National Industrial Recovery Administration for the development of fair competition codes.

James O'Connell and John P. Frey, president and secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, respectively, are members of the council, in addition to the following union officials:

Charles Reed, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Harvey C. Brown, Hewitt, editor, Machinists' Monthly Journal, International Association of Machinists; W. A. Calvin, vice president, International Brotherhood of

RAILWAY MAIL RE-ELECTS PRESIDENT W. T. COLLINS

Washington.—In a referendum vote the members of the National Railway Mail Association re-elected all of the association's national officials, as follows: President, W. M. Collins, Washington, D. C.; vice president, J. P. Bennet, Allegany, N. Y.; secretary, J. E. Dunn, Portsmouth, N. H.; industrial secretary, H. W. Strickland, Washington, D. C.

In addition to compiling dead loads of statistical information for the use of the Railway Mail Association in its fight for good wages and hours standards of railway mail employes, Mr. Strickland edits the Railway Post Office, the association's official organ.

Johnston Elected Chief Of Locomotive Engineers

Cleveland, Ohio—Alvanley Johnston achieved a victory when the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers re-elected him grand chief of the organization for his third consecutive term. He was opposed by I. O. Enders of Columbus, Ohio, the candidate of the insurgents. The vote was 562 to 252.

The opponents of Johnston based their criticism of him on his handling of the brotherhood's financial ventures, which had thrown the order into debt, when the brotherhood, under the leadership of the late Warren F. Stone, began laying the foundations of an extensive banking and commercial business.

Mr. Stone died suddenly in 1925, and in 1927, when some of the brotherhood ventures began to turn out badly, his successor, William B. Prenter, was unseated and Johnston elevated to leadership.

$400,000,000 ROADS FUND HAS DRASTIC LABOR RULES

Washington.—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, administrator of the $3,300,000,000 work revival program, reported considerable progress in the highway construction since the $400,000,000 road fund was established on June 16 by the States and Territories under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Officials predict that the fund will be the means of giving direct employment on highway construction to approximately 100,000 persons.

Regardless of whether the roads are constructed by State authorities or by contract, convict labor is banned, a maximum work week must be adhered to so far as practicable, the maximum of common labor must be employed, the use of machinery where consistent with sound economy, and minimum wage rates must be sufficient to provide a "standard of living in decency and comfort."

New York Unemployed Get 27,000 Free Suits

New York.—A heavy demand has been made on the stock of 27,000 woolen suits being distributed by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, Frank Kidde, chairman of the food and clothing division of the committee, announced.

He spoke highly of the quality of the suits which were produced from cloth contributed by the Red Cross and were manufactured in the plants of manufacturers who donated their equipment. The workers engaged in the production were garment workers who would otherwise have been unemployed.

GERMANY'S JOB-MAKING PLAN ACHIEVES SUCCESS

Berlin, Germany.—Stressing jobs for the out-of-work as one of the two major immediate objectives of his regime, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared that the number of unemployed had been reduced 125,000 in one week under his program providing relief measure enacted by the German Reichstag. The German law has a number of resemblances to the three billion dollar public works bill which has been provided in the National Industrial Recovery Act recently passed by the United States Congress.

Under the German scheme a billion marks (about $400,000,000) is taken over by the Public Works Company, a Government corporation. States and municipalities desiring to embark on public works projects apply to the Ministry of Labor. The possibilities of the applications then draw bills on the Public Works Company payable to the contractors, who discount them with banks associated with the Reichsbank, which rediscount them.

The advances to public bodies for financing the construction of public buildings, bridges, housing schemes, and gas, water, and electricity works are made in the form of non-interest-bearing loans.

Advances to house-owners for renovation and division into flats and to municipalities for road-making and repairs in kind for the necessitous are made in the form of subsidies.

The Nazi public bills will be redeemed by the Government at the rate of one-fifth in each year from 1934 to 1938, 200,000,000 marks, being included in each year's budget for the purpose.

All projects under the new plan must be under way by August 1 of this year.

Hand labor instead of machinery is to be used where machinery is not absolutely indispensable, and except in the case of skilled workers only the unemployed are to be employed.

Officials expect 400,000 laborers would be employed within a few weeks. They will not be paid ordinary wages, but will receive their paltry unemployment relief, one warm meal, or the price of it, and in addition 2 marks (about 80 cents) four weeks, not in cash but in coupons for clothes or household goods.

WEBER AND KORNGOOD HEAD FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

New York.—Joseph N. Weber, president, and William J. Korngood, secretary, were re-elected to those offices by the recent convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

The complete list of officials for 1933-34, given out by Mr. Weber, is as follows:

President, Joseph N. Weber, New York; vice president, C. L. Bagley, Los Angeles; secretary, William J. Korngood, Newark; treasurer, H. E. Brereton, Boston.

International Executive Board—A. C. Hayden, Washington; Albert Greenfield, Philadelphia; James C. Petrillo, Chicago; Chauncey A. Weaver, Des Moines; J. Edward Jarrott, Toronto.

Delegates to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor—Joseph N. Weber (by virtue of office); New York; C. L. Bagley, Los Angeles; Edward Canavan, New York; Harry Blumberg, Philadelphia; John W. Parks, Dallas; Chauncey A. Weaver, Des Moines.

Meat Cutters Take Ballot On Postponing Convention

Chicago, Ill.—Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, sent ballots to the membership for a referendum on postponing the next convention of the union from June, 1934, to June, 1936. In a letter to the membership Mr. Lane says that the officials of the union expect a big drive during the next two years organizing the workers in the great meat packing centers. Therefore, the officials have used autocratic methods to prevent the organization of trade unions among their employes. He declares that the anti-union activities of those who own and control the packing industry have been brought to an end by the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery law, and the union officials feel their efforts should not be lessened by the work connected with a national convention.

President Tighe of Iron and Steel Workers Attacks Steel Magnates' Company Union

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The officials of the Iron and Steel Institute are busy striving to hamstring the Labor Clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act, thus effectively frustrating President Roosevelt's fine endeavors to promote prosperity by restoring the buying power of wage earners, are thoroughly castigated in a leading article in the Amalgamated Journal by M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. He says:

"The so-called 'employes representation plan' is nothing but what has long been known as the 'Company Union,' and any other name for it is only a misnomer.

"When it is known that every effort possible was made by these same interests to defeat that part of the law that gives the workers rights which have been withheld from them during all the years past, and who now are attempting to hold the workers away from the only road that will ensure them safety and independence, it becomes necessary for the worker to think seriously before he accepts any proposed scheme or plan that seeks to keep him in exactly the same position as he was before the passage of this Industrial Recovery Act."

The Amalgamated Association, Mr. Tighe declares, has been conceded that right, for the past fifty-eight years, it organize men working at and around rolling and steel mills, and has not surrendered and will not now abdicate in favor of any conspiracy-spawned "company union," whatever name unsocial minded employers may choose for it to masquerade under.

Unemployment Is Briton's Curse, British Union Official Says; Urges 40-Hour Week

Manchester, England.—"Unemployment is the recognized and stigmatized sin of England's greatest curse in the annual report of the National Council submitted by T. Chadwick, chairman, to the National Union of Foundry Workers of Great Britain in September. Despite the conditions from January to March, and preceding British Labor's political disillusionment, he says:

"Employers are not to be lured by catch phrases or new cults which appear to have nothing behind them but an attempt to get the relief of certain individuals. We should make that cause ours which has for its object the enrichment of human life, by way of lifting it to a higher level and at the same time by the desire to rob from another the right or the will to live."

Mr. Chadwick sees the world still in economic, political and social chaos, with new things developing in one country after another and all inimical to that tranquility he believes necessary to lasting and legitimate trade expansion which is held up by political and business men as the best method to provide jobs for the out-of-works. He sees no break on the industrial horizon to "bring a flicker of hope into the lives of those in all countries who have been thrown out of the ordinary run of work, whereby the common necessities of life can be more satisfied to a greater extent than at present."

The report notes that all unions in the British engineering industry have been considering the institution of the 40-hour week, and at arranging mass meetings throughout the country to forward the movement.

Right To Murder Opponents of Hitler's Fascist Regime Defended by Nazi Judge

Berlin, Germany.—Dr. Dietrich-Hechingen, a Nazi presiding State judge, holds that Chancellor Hitler's supporters are justified in murdering opponents of the Nazi regime.

In an article in the "Deutsche Juristenzeitung" (German Lawyers' Gazette) Dr. Dietrich-Hechingen makes the following defense of atrocity methods against those who oppose Hitler's dictatorship and the Mussolini-Fascist philosophy on which it is based:

"In order to achieve the national objective all sorts of activities may be necessary. Physical violence, deprivation of liberty, these are the most obvious cases of the kind of tactics which we have to consider.

"No one has ever supposed that a soldier in the field, who, as part of his military duty, commits acts of physical violence, homicide, damage to property and other acts that are normally criminal, is liable to punishment. What applies in the case of war against a foreign enemy must also be made to apply to the enemy within our frontiers.

"A judge who has the courage to interpret the law freely can find a way, on these lines, to get over any difficulty.

"This doctrine, incidentally, is in conformity with the ancient German wars. Among our primitive forefathers the enemy within the tribe was the object of contempt and lost all right to honor, legal consideration and freedom from molestation. He became an outlaw, and any member of the community could kill him publicly so long as he was not in sanctuary.

"The complete extirpation of the enemy within is the first step towards the restoration of German honor. The German criminal code Judge can play his part in this work by giving a broad interpretation to the provisions of the penal code.

"In the course of the impending revision of the criminal code this matter will certainly be placed on a proper legal basis.

"This fact is to be welcomed, as all kinds of uncertainties will thus be put to an end, and timid judges will be relieved of the duty of interpreting the law loosely."

Dry Goods Retailers Want $10 to $12 Minimum Pay for Women; Men, $12 to $18; 48-Hour Week

New York.—The economically purblind leaders of the National Retail Dry Goods Association have decreed in their proposed code competition code that women should work forty-eight hours a week and that minimum wages should be $10 and $12 a week for men and $15 to $18 for men.

Evidently officials of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were not consulted in the preparation of the code.

A few glances at the wages the workers is unthinkable according to the principles of the National Industrial Recovery Act, one of whose major purposes is to provide work for the 12,000,000 unemployed by decreasing the hours of those already employed.

As to wages, the $12 to $18 minimum proposed for men clerks is far below the minimum of $21 required to buy a decent living for a workers family of five, according to the Living Standards developed by Professor Paul H. Douglas of Columbia University. Under the assumption that the head of the family must be required as necessary to keep a family of five in health and efficiency could only be reached if both father and mother worked, leaving the children to take care of the home, the $21 minimum wage of $10 to $12 a week for women clerks is not even enough to buy decent living for even single women.

A fresh evidence that the wages proposed by the National Retail Dry Goods Association will have to be drastically reduced and the minimum wages drastically raised before the association's code meets the requirements of the National Industrial Recovery Act to increase both the purchasing power of the masses and the number of those employed.

Two Billion Dollar Fund to Protect Home Owners from Mortgage Foreclosers' Greed

Washington.—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced that branches of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the relief organization for burdened persons all over the country are functioning in every State.

Under the plan of operation, a person who faces the loss of his home by the threat of a mortgage owner to foreclose can apply to the Home Owners' corporation up to 80 per cent of the value of his property and exchange them for the mortgage, which would be cancelled and a new mortgage taken by the corporation for fifteen years. Five years and carry 5 per cent interest.

A Bad Restriction

The malatto in the woodpile is that the home owner must get the mortgage owner to accept the Government bonds. In case the mortgage owner will not do so and the mortgage is not more than 40 per cent of the value of the property, the Home Owners Loan Corporation will come to the rescue of the owner by lending him 40 per cent in cash to pay off the Shylock mortgage owner who demands his pound of flesh in legal tender instead of in a new mortgage.

$20,000 Homes the Limit

The loans are to be made on homes not exceeding $20,000 in value, and not more than $14,000 may be loaned on any single property.

Officials of the Home Loan Board said there would be a State agency for each State. The State manager selects county managers in every county where there is sufficient need for assistance.

The home owner seeking a loan will apply to the county manager, who will forward the application to the State office, where, if approved, an appraisal of the property will be ordered and the home owner will be given bonds because of bonds with which to take up the mortgage.

Loans for Taxes and Improvements

In cases where the mortgage is less than 80 per cent of the value of the property, the corporation will not buy the home owner cash to pay taxes and repair his property.

If the property is unencumbered, the corporation will lend the owner 50 per cent of the value in cash to pay his taxes and make needed improvements upon the property.

J. F. M'NAMARA HEADS FIREMEN AND OILERS

Boston, Mass.—The twentieth triennial convention of the International Association of Firemen and Oilers with 175 delegates in attendance, re-elected John F. McNamara of Boston as president of the organization for the ensuing three years. This is Mr. McNamara's third term.

The convention also elected the following vice presidents, all for the three-year term:

John Conway, Newark, N. J.; James C. Gascoyne, Montreal; O. Zocklein, Cincinnati; James Clarke, New York; Albert Gorton, Lynn, Mass.; L. Kelley, International Falls, Minn.; William H. Pearce, Toledo, Ohio.

For international auditors the convention chose Robert J. Tormey, Chicago; Francis M. Curran, Holyoke, Mass., and David Overath, St. Louis.

Following the death of Joseph W. Morton, general secretary-treasurer, at Chicago resulted in the immediate appointment of the convention. All unfinished business was referred to the General Executive Board. It was also voted that the General Executive Board select the new secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Morton would have been re-elected without opposition. He was the first general president of the union when it was organized 24 years ago. The general officers of the union and many delegations attended the funeral at Chicago.

ENGLISH PROSPERITY DEAD, MISS BONDFIELD DECLARES

Chicago, Ill.—England sees no immediate prospect of the return of prosperous days, Miss Margaret Bondfield, as a nation are watching with keen interest. President Roosevelt's "experiment," and are hopeful that it will succeed, Miss Margaret Bondfield, British labor leader and member of labor, told the International Congress of Women here, with distinguished women delegates from many countries.

Miss Bondfield was Minister of Labor in the Labor government of Ramsay MacDonald which was in power from 1929 to 1931, and was the first woman Cabinet Minister in British history.

"What we English are so terribly tired of is this sitting and wishing that things would improve," she said. "It's sick of inaction, and his (President Roosevelt's) determination to do and keep on doing has aroused our admiration and our hopes."

Trade union organizations in her home territory have done much to improve working conditions, Miss Bondfield stated. In the major industry, which employs about 10 per cent of the workers, and potentially are on an equal wage basis with men, although actually it is not, work out in practice.

"One man, you see, can work four looms, while the average women cannot handle more than two, and since the pay is a piece-work scale, the men earn more," she explained. "There are instances, of course, where women handle four looms and men only two, but the reverse is the rule, and consequently while there is no wage discrimination, women get less than men."

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Agitation is the method that plants the school by the side of the ballot-box.—Wendell Phillips.

WHOLE NO. 1163

WILLIAM GREEN, President

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1933

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary

VOL. 23, NO. 21

AFL Opens Campaign to Enroll —Southern Workers in Trade Unions

Legal Protection for Collective Bargaining Guaranteed by Recovery Act, Without Interference from Employers, Opens Way for Labor Organization in Dixie

Washington.—Responding to the widespread desire of working men and women in the Southern States to enroll in bona fide trade unions, and secure through collective bargaining the great advantages possible under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the American Federation of Labor started a militant crusade to explain the benefits of genuine trade unionism, to the workers of the South, with headquarters in Atlanta, from which organizers will radiate throughout every industrial section.

In a letter to the secretaries of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president of the Federation, said:

"The American Federation of Labor has launched a special organizing campaign in the South. We have established headquarters at 317 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. George L. Googe of Savannah is in charge of the campaign.

Workers Request Organization

"The workers of the South are manifesting great interest in organization and are responding in a very fine way to requests we are making for them to join organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to take advantage of the opportunity presented for collective bargaining under the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"I believe the time is ripe for a great forward movement in the South. The indications are that thousands of men in all trades and callings in the South will join their respective organizations with which they should be associated, and which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Complete A. F. of L. Support

"May I request that you advise your organizers and local officers in the South of this organizing campaign. Urge them to utilize our headquarters at Atlanta whenever they find it necessary. Please recommend to them that they cooperate with George L. Googe who is in charge of the organizing campaign, and likewise cooperate with him in this splendid work.

"The American Federation of Labor will be glad to extend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor its full measure of support in carrying forward this organizing campaign in the South."

Hopkins Rules That Destitute Strikers Are Eligible For Federal Relief Funds

Washington.—State, municipal and other relief organizations which have been refusing aid to destitute families of striking mine and factory workers in Pennsylvania and other commonwealths have been called to a turn by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, in charge of the half million dollar fund voted for the relief of the hungry and their dependends by the last Congress.

Replying to Eric H. Biddle, executive director of the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board, who asked for a ruling on a strike case in Montgomery County, Pa., Mr. Hopkins replied:

"The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is concerned with administering relief to the needy unemployed and their families. Each case applying for relief to the local emergency relief agencies should be treated on its merits as a relief case wholly apart from any controversy in which the wage earner may be involved.

"The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will not attempt to judge the merits of labor disputes. State and Federal agencies as well as courts exist which are duly qualified to act as arbiters and adjusters in such disputes.

"Unless it be determined by the Department of Labor that the funds for relief in any community are unavailable and unjustified, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration will expect the local relief agencies to furnish relief to the families of striking wage earners after careful investigation has shown that their resources are not sufficient to meet emergency needs."

Shirt Factory Employes Paid $2 Per Week; Many Get $5.50; Half Get Less Than $7.40

Washington.—Sweatshop conditions in the shirt industry, with plants working overtime and half the employes earning less than $7.40 in a busy week, were revealed in a report made public by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The survey of the shirt industry, the first of a series of investigations which the department hopes to undertake in cooperation with State and industrial groups, showed median earnings during the week in New York to $5.50 in Delaware, with a record "low" of $2 a week in one Pennsylvania factory.

"If the earnings of the women, who constitute the bulk of the employes, are reconsidered separately, each of the median is 10 to 30 cents lower," the report stated.

"The men and boys employed in the shirt industry work mainly as cutters, ironing machine cutters and markers being among the highest paid workers, of the employes in the cutting rooms, 53 per cent earned $15 or more a week.

"But of the 18,378 women workers studied in nine States, only 6 per cent earned as much as $12 a week, and 25 per cent earned less than $6 a week.

"Machine operators averaged $7.30; pressers, who mostly use gas hand irons, $7.94; and miscellaneous occupations, including thread clippers, examiners, sorters, boxers and floor girls averaged the lowest of their median earnings being $6.69. Many of the youngest and oldest workers are employed in these latter occupations.

"Most of the plants studied were found to be busier than they had been for the past year or two. In a few cases the plants worked 50 hours weekly, ranging up to 57½ a week."

About 20,000 workers were investigated, but the report added that the industry keeps very poor records.

The States included in the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

N. Y. WAGE BOARD SCANS LAUNDRY INDUSTRY PAY

Labor Has Three Representatives—Minimum Pay for Women and Minors Will Be Fixed

New York.—New York State's first Minimum Wage Board established under the State's minimum wage law for women and children was officially set in motion at the State Office Building here. Following brief talks by industrial and legislative representatives, the board took up minimum rates of pay in the laundry industry.

Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews presided at the exercises. He said public hearings on laundry wages would be held in about three weeks and minimum rates probably would be promulgated the latter part of August.

"This industry," Mr. Andrews said, "was chosen as the first to be considered because of the low wages existing in it, mainly because of unfair competition."

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, called the minimum wage law "a very necessary piece of legislation." He felt that most employers were in accord with the principle of higher wages, provided they received enough for their products."

The board consists of three representatives of the public, three representatives of labor, and three representatives of the employers. Raymond V. Ingersoll, one of the public group, is chairman of the board. Mr. Ingersoll he has been arbitrator in the New York cloak and suit industry, has served as labor representatives are Harry L. Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the New York Workers' International Union; Miss Sadie Reich and Mrs. Mae Epple.

N. Y. HEALTH CLINIC SWAMPED BY JOBLESS

New York.—The pressure on Health Department clinics and health stations, resulting from extensive unemployment, has become so great that an increase in the department's facilities is imperative, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, declared. He estimated that attendance at health centers had increased 44 per cent in the first six months of 1933.

Dr. Wynne said that inability to pay for adequate medical care was causing thousands to seek the assistance of Health. Department clinics and still other thousands to go without the medical care and supervision they require.

Whereas tuberculosis clinics in the pre-depression years from 1927 to 1929 had an average attendance of 55,000 persons annually, he said, last year's attendance was 94,000, and the total for the first six months this year was 66,000.

RELIEF-WORK WAGE RATES, HOURS, FIXED BY HOPHINS

Federal Relief Administrator Applies Roosevelt's Code to Recipients of Federal Relief Funds

Washington.—President Roosevelt's blanket code on wages has been made binding on all State and local relief agencies receiving Federal funds, through rules proclaimed by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, both as to those who are earning the necessities of life by labor on work-relief projects and those on the administrative and investigating staffs of the feeding approximately 18,000,000 destitute jobless and their families.

Prevailing Wage Rate Mandatory

Mr. Hopkins ruled that men and after August 1 no children under 16 may be employed on work-relief projects, and that all adults so employed must be paid the prevailing wage rate of the locality for the character of work they are required to do—in any case not less than 30 cents an hour.

No one employed at physical labor may be provided for only so many days or hours as may be necessary, but the prevailing wage rate rule must be strictly followed.

Relief Administration Pay

In his rules governing the employment of personnel on administrative payrolls under the Federal Emergency Relief Act, Mr. Hopkins ruled that on and after August 1 State and local relief administrations may not employ persons under 16 years of age and that no one except those in managerial or executive capacity shall be employed more than 40 hours in one week.

Mr. Hopkins also ruled that on and after August 1 State and local relief administrations shall not employ anyone for less than $15 per week in cities of over 500,000 population, nor less than $14.50 per week in cities between 250,000 and 500,000, nor less than $14 per week in cities of between 2,500 and 250,000 population. In towns of less than 2,500 population he ruled that $12 wage must be increased by not less than 20 per cent provided the increase shall not require wages in excess of $12 per week. The wage ruling also applies to the immediate trade area of all the cities.

OVER 11,000,000 ARE JOBLESS, GREEN SAYS

1,500,000 Got Work from March to June, but Employment Gains Were Menaced by Employers' Delay in Presenting Codes—Roosevelt's Blanket Code Saves the Situation.

Washington.—Over 11,000,000 workers are still jobless in the United States despite the 1,500,000 persons who returned to work from March to June, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his statement on the unemployment situation based on reports received from the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green warned, however, that the employment gains were falling off because business concerns had delayed reorganization under the National Industrial Recovery Act and declared that President Roosevelt's blanket code to provide immediate work for a considerable portion of the jobless army "came just in time to save the whole recovery program, which would, of course, jeopardized if the employment gains since March were liquidated.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

Jobless Trade Unionists

"Trade union reports showed employment still gaining in the first part of July, but they are considerably less than it was in June. Our weighted figures show the progress made each month since the March crisis; the per cent of membership going back to work was:

"April, 6.5; June, 1.3; May, 0.3; July, 0.7 (preliminary).

"In spite of these gains, 23.8 per cent of the membership were still without work in July (preliminary figure.) Our weighted figures for other months are: April, 26.1 per cent; June, 24.5 per cent; May, 25.8 per cent; June, 24.5 per cent.

Industrial Recovery Slackens

"Each month gains by trade union reports have indicated the employment trend about three weeks before Government figures were available. Now that Government records and union figures have both indicated a considerable gain in employment in April as industry reacted from crisis, a smaller gain in May, the beginning of July and then as industry hastened operations to get ahead of codes. Since union and Government figures correspond so closely it is safe to assume that the July trade union figure indicates what is happening in industry at large, namely, that the June industrial sprint is slackening off.

Production Declines

"This slackening was to be expected. Employment normally falls off seasonally in July; also, the feverish industrial activity of June and early July was clearly abnormal and could not be expected to continue. Reports from industry indicate the same slackening. The long rise in steel mill activity (since March 25) has stopped, automobile production is slackening, electric power production has declined, building contracts are also dropping off again. It was largely these developments that sent stock prices skyrocketing in June.

"Union unemployment figures for July come as a shock to those who have not been quick enough to reorganize itself under the recovery program. The President's program was established only in time. If we allow the return of men and women to be slackened off, the whole program is doomed.

Re-employment Problem Only Dented

"Our unemployment estimate for the country as a whole is based on data including family workers who have found employment on farms; over 1,500,000 persons have gone back to work from March to June.

"Industrial employment made its largest increase in June, when over 600,000 went back to work, compared with 349,000 in May and 460,000 in April. In addition wage increases have increased the total number of jobs available. But in spite of these gains, and the smaller gains in July, well over 11,000,000 persons are still without work.

"This figure of 11,000,000 unemployed does not include some 500,000 unemployed who are living and working with relatives or friends and who will at the first opportunity seek other employment. We have at present only a small dent on the problem of reemployment. What we can do in the months ahead depends on the gain of full industrial operation given the President in his program.

Small Gains in Union Employment

"Trade union figures for July show employment gaining slightly in printing, brewing, metals, building, street railways, among musicians, and a considerable drop in water transportation. But unemployment is still increasing in building, metal trades, among Government workers and in miscellaneous clothing trades. Reports for cities show employment falling in 14, but unemployment still increasing in nine; no change in one."

70 Pickets Freed by Judge In Hosiery Workers' Strike

Philadelphia, Pa.—Magistrate William Belcher discharged 70 pickets, including the president and vice president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, who were arrested outside the plant of the Cambria Silk Hosiery Company here.

Magistrate Belcher said that if he had a daughter working in the mill and he would "make her join the union," but he warned the strikers against calling non-strikers "scabs."

Labor Organization Necessary for Benefits Under Recovery Act, Plumbers' Secretary Says

Washington.—Thorough organization of the workers in aggressive trade unions under the President's National Labor leadership is imperatively demanded if they are to realize the advantages made possible for them under the National Industrial Recovery Act, Thomas M. Gaffey, of Paterson, general secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, declares.

In an article in the Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters Journal entitled "The Dawn of the New Era," Mr. Burke says:

"Many employers' associations, or trade associations, have been at work on their codes of practice. The National Association of Manufacturers furnished what is called a model code to its members in the week before labor held its conference. Employers' representatives have besieged the Capitol for weeks. Many trade association executives have completed codes, some of them drawn in cooperation with the chief counsel workers in their industries.

"It is clear that the new legislation offers labor its great opportunity to organize. It practically makes organization necessary. There cannot be wage agreements without organizations of workers."

Mr. Burke points out that while bona fide trade unions are necessary for the workers to achieve their just demands, the Recovery Act does not stipulate that the unions shall be A. F. of L. unions. "Independent or local unions," he says, "may spring up—and they will spring up if labor is not energetic in seizing its opportunity. The future of labor organization under the new legislation will be what the workers make it."

SHIPBUILDING CODE IS SIGNED BY ROOSEVELT

Workers Get 32 and 36-Hour Week—Wage of 35 Cents an Hour in South and 45 Cents in North

Washington.—President Roosevelt signed the fair competition code, effective immediately, for the shipbuilding industry.

The shipbuilders insisted on a 40-hour week. After intense objections by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, who demanded the 30-hour week, General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, induced the ship manufacturers their position was untenable and said they had better agree to 32 hours for labor employed in the building of battleships whether in Government shipyards or by privately owned companies. After Johnson's manifest anger the ship manufacturers revised their schedules in accordance with his viewpoint, which was accepted by the labor representatives.

The code sets up a maximum work week of 36 hours for commercial construction in private shipyards, with authority for 40 hours a week in emergencies, provided overtime is employed more than the average of 36 hours a week over a period of six months.

Minimum wage rates are established under the code at 35 cents an hour in the south and 45 cents an hour in the north, with differentials established upon a fair differential in consideration of the prevailing working conditions.

ICKES APPROVES ROAD PLANS IN TWO STATES

Thirty-Hour Week Provided, With Minimum Wages Fixed by State Highway Departments

Washington.—New York and Utah will be the first States to begin public work on public road schedules with money obtained from the Public Works Administration, \$1 plans for New York and six for Utah having been approved by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is Public Works Administrator.

Work will begin on the 17 projects as soon as contracts are awarded. The expiration of the time required by law for advertising. The contracts will stipulate that labor be limited to 30 hours a week, and the minimum wages will be fixed by the respective highway departments.

P. O. SUBSTITUTES PAID LESS THAN $350 YEARLY

President Roosevelt Asked to Grant Minimum Yearly Wage of $1,000

New York.—Relief for substitute employes of the Post Office Department was sought by several hundred of their number, who marched from Madison Square to the City Hall to protest against their working conditions.

The list of grievances, in the form of a petition addressed to President Roosevelt, was submitted to Postmaster Kiely, Mayor O'Brien and Commissioner Taylor of Welfare Department, and to Albert Gottlieb, president of the association.

Appealing to the President "as a last resort to alleviate an unbearable condition in our economic status," the petition pointed out that there were 25,000 employes in the Department, of Post Office Department known as substitutes.

It said further that, although many of these were destitute because of their small earnings, their applications for welfare relief had been rejected by charity organizations, owing to their connection with the Government.

Concerning salary the petition said that the average annual earnings had decreased from $1,000 in 1923 to less than $350, and that this amount had been reduced further by 15 per cent, plus another 2½ per cent reduction for retirement fund.

In its closing request the petition said: "Mr. President, in accordance with your request that the Nation increase its employment and wages, we ask you to increase the compensation for substitute post office employes, and that you grant us a minimum wage of $1,000 per annum."

Antiunion Bosses Victimize Unorganized Photo-Engravers

New York.—Something of how "open shop" employers are exploiting depression-spurred men and turning their plants into veritable sweatshops is told in the American Photo-Engraver by Edward J. Volz, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

On a recent trip in the Mid-West, he found non-union employers compelling photo-engravers to report at 8:00 or 6:30 in the morning and remain on the job all day, though they were paid only at cut wages for the time actually worked, sometimes only fifteen or twenty minutes at a time in two or three odd periods through the day.

Moreover, if a rush order came in late, these men who had been mostly idle and unpaid, were compelled to stay on at night at the ordinary wage rate. Mr. Volz caustically comments: "Strange as it may seem, this practice of bearing down on the worker and its resultant unemployment was introduced and is being enforced by a ranking officer of the Employers' Association."

IDLE HEADS OF FAMILIES FOR PUBLIC WORKS JOBS

Washington.—Action which is expected to bring immediate employment to unemployed heads of families off the relief rolls of the Federal, State and local governments by putting them on the payrolls of public-works projects was announced by Harry L. Hopkins, Emergency Relief Administrator.

It is planned to establish "a vital coordinating link" between the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the United States Employment Service. The two agencies will combine efforts to place immediately a maximum number of workers on public projects.

CODE CUTS UNION HOURS, NOT WAGES, GREEN HOLDS

Pay for 35 Hours Is to Be the Same As for the Longer Work Week, A. F. of L. Chief Asserts.

Washington.—Employers who have contracts with trade unions will be expected to reduce the hours of work only for industrial workers to 35 a week, without reduction in weekly earnings, Mr. Green explained. President Roosevelt's voluntary blanket code as an emergency measure to increase employment until specific codes are adopted, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in discussing rumors of wage reductions for union members under Roosevelt's program.

Mr. Green pointed out that the code provides that "no employee shall be employed no longer than 40 hours a week and shall be paid from $12 to $15 a week depending on the community, while mechanical employees are to be employed 35 hours a week during the emergency period until December 1. A maximum work week of 6 hours may also be worked for six weeks, but the employe must not be worked in excess of eight hours daily.

Not Devised to Reduce Wages

"My understanding of the blanket code is that it was never intended as a device for reducing wages," said Mr. Green.

"The primary purpose of the act is to reduce unemployment and to increase purchasing power. Under the blanket code, the wages paid for the reduced number of hours must be as great as those under the longer hours worked.

Code Forbids Cuts

"This provision is sustained by Section 7 of the blanket code, which states as follows:

"No plan to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that no hours worked in such employment may be hereby required to exceed the hours set for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules."

Mr. Green assumes a contract between union workers and an employer is also provides for 44 hours a week. In the event that the employer desires to take advantage of the code, he is expected to reduce his hours to 35 and 40 as provided in the voluntary code. The pay must be at least as much as that paid under the 44-hour week."

FIRE FIGHTERS BOOST MEMBERSHIP STRENGTH

Louisville Local Wins Despite Opposition of Civil Service Commission

Washington.—Officials of the International Association of Fire Fighters have been instrumental in doubling the strength of the organization during the first half of 1933.

The gains have been organized in a number of cities. Those at West Allis, Wis., and Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have a 100 per cent membership, while the locals at Houston, Tex., and Detroit, Mich., have increased practically all the fire fighters in those jurisdictions. The Detroit local has a membership of 1,300.

"The fire fighters of Louisville, Ky., affiliated with the International Association after belligerent opposition due to the fact that they were forced to take part in politics," declared J. David Stern, president of the Philadelphia Record Company, in announcing that the management of the paper had signed contracts with the Typographical Union and the Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union, whereby both unions were invited by the management of the Philadelphia Record Company to join in negotiating the contracts.

Federal Labor Unions for All Mass Production Workers Urged by Green

A. F. of L. Chief Says This Form of Organization Is Necessary To Secure the Benefits of Collective Bargaining Protected by the Recovery Act

Washington.—A succinct and clear explanation of the set-up and purpose of the federal labor unions which the American Federation of Labor is organizing in mass production industries throughout the United States was made in a statement by William Green, president of the Federation.

Pointing out that the federal labor union has been an integral part of the A. F. of L. organization plan for many years, he added that present emphasis on this form is necessary in order that hundreds of thousands of workers may fully realize the benefits of collective bargaining, the free exercise of which, without interference from employers, is guaranteed by the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Text of Statement

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"The American Federation of Labor is pursuing its traditional policy in organizing the workers in the automobile, rubber, steel and miscellaneous industries. The establishment of federal labor unions in mass production industries means that the American Federation of Labor itself will represent these federal labor unions as they are now represented by the craft unions chartered by the parent organization.

Federal Labor Union Principle

"Federal labor unions have been formed by the American Federation of Labor for many years. Through this form of organization the workers who do not come under the jurisdiction of international unions are organized in already formed become identified with the organized labor movement.

"The American Federation of Labor represents these federal labor unions just the same as the national and international unions represent local organizations directly chartered by them. Through these federal labor unions the workers in mass production industries may become organized, may engage in collective bargaining and may be represented by men of their own choosing, as provided for in the Industrial Recovery Act.

Plant Organization Approved

"As a matter of convenience and practicability federal labor unions will be established at different plants if conditions seems to make it necessary so that the workers may conveniently conduct their business affairs.

"In considering industrial codes applicable to these mass production industries the workers will be represented by the American Federation of Labor and will be given the benefit of such expert, technical and trained service as the American Federation of Labor can supply.

"There is no way by which these workers may engage in collective bargaining except through the establishment of federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Represented by A. F. of L.

"The officers and members of these federal unions will be free to choose American Federation of Labor representatives to speak for them and to represent them in wage negotiations as hearings where questions affecting their interests are considered under the authority of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"In following such a plan of organization the American Federation of Labor is not in any way departing from the form of organization and the traditional policy which it has pursued from the beginning.

"This policy is the only one by which the workers can become organized and enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining as provided for in Section 7 of the Industrial Recovery Act."

Glass Bottle Blowers' Union Wins Twenty Per Cent Pay Increase for 4,000 Men

Atlantic City.—A 20 per cent increase in wages was secured for 4,000 men in the hand-blown department of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada in negotiation with representatives of the National Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers here.

Restoration of the 1932 scale, which was reduced last summer, was the aim completed. It takes effect September 1, at the expiration of the present annual contract. Negotiations affecting the 6,000 skilled union workers in the automatic machine branch of the industry will take place later.

The manufacturers, according to Joseph Ferguson, of Baltimore, local of Baltimore, believe a prompt and open agreement on wages is in harmony with the spirit of the Industrial Recovery Act and a proper preliminary to the submission of a code of fair competition. The latter is being completed by the Glass Container Association, with which this group is affiliated.

SILK AND RAYON DYERS GRANTED 40-HOUR WEEK

Roosevelt's Order Fixes Minimum Pay of Men Over 18 at 45 Cents an Hour; Women, 35 Cents

Washington.—President Roosevelt signed an order making the wages and hours section of the code of fair competition for silk and rayon dyeing and printing effective July 24.

The code provides a 40-hour week, 45 cents an hour for male employes over 18 and 35 cents an hour for female employes over 18. Employers are permitted to pay employes under 18 not less than 80 per cent of the minimum wage paid adults.

Because of the numerous exceptions the maximum 40-hour week is considerably nullified. The exceptions are engineers, firemen, supervisors, foremen, office staffs, repair and transportation crews.

BRITISH LABOR ORDERS BOYCOTT OF GERMANY

London.—The National Joint Council of the labor movement, representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party, issued a manifesto demanding a boycott of German goods and services.

After specifying a long list, including manufactured and optical materials, wine and beer, steamship services and holiday attractions, the manifesto "calls upon all who share with British workers horror and detestation of the determination to destroy the last rights of citizenship in Germany to refrain until further notice from buying or using any of these products or services where they are identified as of German origin."

The avowed motive of the boycott is to bring home to the German Government the human protest against their betrayal and denial of the principles of civilized behavior."

The manifesto urges British workers "to make the ban so effective that the German people will repudiate Hitlerism and return to the way of freedom and democracy."

"Against an ordered and sensitive public opinion no tyranny can stand," it concludes. "The means of ban is in we can strike a blow for the liberation of the German nation and against the tyranny that oppresses them."

1,200 Striking Silk Weavers Return to Work; 1,500 Refuse

Pawtucket, R. I.—About 1,200 weavers in eight silk mills here returned to work on a four-loom basis, 40 hours per week and $1.60 per 1,000 picks. The workers accepted the conditions pending the approval of a uniform rayon and silk code by the National Industrial Recovery Administration in Washington.

Fifteen hundred operators in three mills remained on strike.

Glass Workers and Bosses Deadlock Over Wage Rates

Atlantic City, N. J.—At the end of a five-day deadlock, wage negotiations between the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware recessed on July 22 until a date in September to be announced. The next meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD BECOMES UNION SHOP

Philadelphia, Pa.—"The Philadelphia Record believes that unionism is an essential ingredient in a democratic program," declared J. David Stern, president of the Philadelphia Record Company, in announcing that the management of the paper had signed contracts with the Typographical Union and the Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union, whereby both unions were invited by the management of the Philadelphia Record Company to join in negotiating the contracts.

NO JOBS IN PUBLIC WORKS HEADQUARTERS, ICKES SAYS

Washington.—Fully 99 per cent of the thousands of new jobs created by the work-to Washington in the hope of securing employment in the Public Works Administration will find there are no jobs available, declared Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is also Public Works Administrator.

"Job-seekers continue to pour into the city to make applications for clerical and similar positions which simply do not exist," he said. "To avoid widespread disappointment, it is necessary to warn all those who apply at the Public Works Administration staff in Washington that only a small technical group to pass upon matters of policy will be kept here. The larger organization in each State will be limited to a small advisory board to recommend projects for Public Works.

"Employment on Federal projects will be handled locally, and on contract work the Government will not make the employment. On State and municipal projects the employment will be handled by local State or municipal agencies."

JOBLESS DEMAND FEES PAID EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

New York.—Glaring frauds on unemployed workers were revealed when two private employment agencies — the Longacre Employment Agency and Courtland's Chauffeurs' Agency—were closed by the New York City License Department.

Jobless men and women who in some instances had paid their entire fees to employment agencies besieged the department for demands for redress. They told of being promised steady jobs, resulting in the expenditure of as much as $5 cents for carfare, usually borrowed; the sending of several applicants for one job, and the refusal on the part of employment agents to refund fees when he had failed to provide work. The fees, ranging from $10 to $40, represented in most cases all the money the applicants had.

Over 200 complaints in the form of fees amounting to $1,656 were filed against the Longacre agency and 46 claims amounting to $848.20 against the Chauffeurs' agency. Proprietors of the concerns are liable to be prosecuted for violation of the employment agency law.

Boulder Dam Gets $38,000,000; Steady Jobs for 6,000 Planned

Washington.—Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, reported to the Cabinet Advisory Board that plans are now employed at the Boulder Dam site, and that for every one employed there, 7.4 other men were employed elsewhere as a result. From July 1 until completion of the project, he estimated, would require 40,588,895 "man hours" of work.

The board recently set aside $25,000,000 for Boulder Dam, including $18,000,000 to purchase machinery. It is estimated the money will provide steady work for 6,000 men throughout the year at construction sites.